

situation now than it was in the mid twenties, as I understand it.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Judge Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Does it not have the effect that I described?

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: It has the effect of change, that is right, sir.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: What percentage of the vote in Baltimore City came out at the last municipal election, if you know?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Schloeder.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: I can only say it was probably a higher percentage than turned out for the Constitutional Convention election on June 13. I think that the quality of the delegates from Baltimore City in this Convention is an indication that the number of people or percentage of people that turned out is not always indicative of how wisely they choose. I think they chose very wisely. I think they were an informed and interested electorate. This is what we are attempting to get at.

As I said in my original presentation, there is no question that when you have a president running, you are going to have the highest possible turnout. When you have a governor running, you are going to have a higher turnout than if you just have local officials.

Actually we are arguing that this is not good, that this turnout is not an honest turnout, that what is happening is simply that you are getting people mixing their issues and mixing their candidates. For instance, if you have a question on urban problems, that is a national problem and it is a municipal or county problem. It seems to me we have to hold only those municipal officers or county officers accountable for the part they can play in solving that problem. To tie them in with the president would be a mistake. People would come and vote, I think, in an unenlightened fashion to a very large degree.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Do I take it, sir, from your answer that you advocate a small turnout at elections?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Schloeder.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: No, sir, I would not want you to take that as an indication of my feelings. I want as large a turnout as possible. I want it as large as we can possibly get, but I think it has to be an informed electorate.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Would the present system not have a tendency to bring out a larger turnout than the system which you propose?

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: I am sorry, sir, I did not hear that question. I was attempting to get some figures here on voter turnout.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Would not the system which we now have in your opinion produce a larger turnout than the system which you now propose?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Schloeder.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Not necessarily. I think there are other factors involved in turnout. I do not think it is simply a matter of when the election is held. There are candidates, there are issues. In the recent Baltimore City mayoralty election, the reason the turnout was low was because there was not much of a race. The minority party was not able to muster much of a race. The issues were not clearly defined or delineated. I think there are more reasons than just when elections are held that will decide what kind of turnout you have.

I have been handed some figures on Baltimore City concerning governor and mayor.

DELEGATE CHILD: I was asking you, sir, for the last election figure.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Just for the last election?

DELEGATE CHILD: Yes.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Do you not want to go back any more?

DELEGATE CHILD: No, sir.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Last election of governor in 1966, 242,000 rounded out voted for governor and 117,000 voted for mayor the next year 1967. As I recall the gubernatorial election, I may be cor-